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## NOTES

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PROFESSOR NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER is the editor of a Teacher's Professional Library, a series of practical books for teachers, to be issued by The Macmillan Company.

PROFESSOR PAUL SHOREY, of the University of Chicago, is to edit for Heath's English Classics, the volume upon Pope's *Iliad*, Books I, VI, XXII, and XXIV. Mr. A. P. Walker of the Boston English High School, will edit *Macaulay's Essay upon Addison*, the same series.

MESSRS. HENRY HOLT & CO. announce for immediate publication an *Elementary Algebra* by George W. Evans, of the English High School, Boston. At each turn of the subject, the departure is made from problems, and the book contains an unusually large collection of new exercises.

D. C. HEATH & CO. are about to issue selections from Freytag's *Aus dem Jahrhundert des grossen Krieges*, one of the volumes in his famous "Bilder aus der deutschen Vergangenheit." The same publishers are just issuing a somewhat abbreviated edition of Dumas' *La Tulipe Noire*, a delightfully entertaining and even thrilling story, in very easy French.

THOUGH Rossegger's exquisite novel of out-door life, *Die Schriften des Waldschulmeisters*, has for some time ranked as a classic, its length has kept it from the class room in the United States. The author finally consented to allow Professor Fossler to prepare an abridged edition, in which the editor has written most ingenious summaries of the omitted portions. The volume will contain a portrait from a medallion of the author and two poems by Rudolph Baumbach, and will be issued by Messrs. Henry Holt & Co.

THE New England Association of Chemistry Teachers held its first annual and fourth regular meeting at the United States Hotel, Boston, January 28. The program was as follows, omitting items of business: Report of Committee on High School Courses in Chemistry, W. H. Snyder, Chairman; Report of Committee on Grammar School Course in Chemistry, Clarence Boylston, Chairman; Report of Committee on Reference Books, Charles B. Wilson, Chairman; Paper, "Determination of Combined Numbers," Charles R. Allen.

*Macaulay's Lays of Ancient Rome*, Ginn & Co., with introduction, notes, and pronouncing vocabulary of proper names, by Moses Grant Daniel, has the following features: it contains the author's prefaces; the introduction by the editor gives a brief summary of the leading events of the author's life and

a number of critical estimates of the *Lays*; the notes are not too few to give all necessary explanations, or too many to insure their being read and used; they are well adapted to the needs of non-classical scholars, a map of a part of central Italy and one of early Rome adding interest to the text.

"SCIENTIFIC *vs.* Poetic Study of Education" is the title of the opening article by Charles DeGarmo, in the March *Educational Review*. Other articles in that number are: "The High-School Principal," by John Tetlow; "A School-garden in Thuringia" (illustrated), by Herman T. Lukens; "Educational Value of Bird-Study," by Frank N. Chapman; "Vacation Schools," by Charles Mulford Robinson; "Report of the Chicago Educational Commission;" "Fraudulent Diplomas and State Supervision," by Henry Wade Rogers; "School Supervision in New York State," by Walter S. Allerton.

MESSRS. HENRY HOLT & CO. have just published *The French Revolution and the English Poets*; a Study in Historical Criticism, by a promising new writer, Dr. Albert Elmer Hancock, of Haverford College. In Part I, "The Principles of the French Revolution," he writes of "The Significance of the Movement," "Three Expositors of the Philosophy," and "William Godwin, the English Radical;" and in Part II, "The English Romantic Poets" treats of Shelley, Byron, Wordsworth, and Coleridge, showing the influence of the French Revolution upon their poems. The well-known critic, Lewis E. Gates, opens the volume with an eloquent and suggestive paper on "Historical Criticism as an Aid to Appreciation."

SPANISH and Latin will probably be taught in the elementary public schools in Chicago next year. "Say what you may, we must teach Spanish in our public schools," said Superintendent Andrews to the committee on school management recently. "I have advices from Cuba which say that it must be taught the next twenty-five years, and by American teachers who have learned it." Members of the committee concurred with Dr. Andrews and agreed to take steps this year to make way for the superintendent's plans for next, by which Spanish and Latin will be taught. Outlining his plan Mr. Andrews said he would like to have three elementary schools in each district wherein Latin and Spanish would be taught. He also hoped to differentiate among the high schools on the principle that students should be enabled to procure an education fitting them for college. By this plan one high school would be devoted to the physical sciences, another to elementary biology, a third to languages, and a fourth to philosophical studies. To make way for the Latin-Spanish plan the committee members reaffirm their recommendation that Latin be dropped in the grades, after the next meeting of the board, for the remainder of this school year.

CUBAN EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION: The work being done by the Cuban Educational Association brings frequent inquiries from different parts of the United States, and the association presents the following in response to such

inquiries: (1) A large number of applicants from Cuba and Porto Rico ask for allotment to the educational institutions of the United States; many of these applicants exhibit intelligence to a marked degree, but unfortunately they are deficient in the English language, besides having very little money. (2) Parents, guardians, and friends of these young men are doing all they can, even to the extent of offering to go under bonds, or to mortgage their land, in order that these applicants may complete their education in the United States. (3) A large number of educational institutions in the United States through their presidents, professors, and boards of trustees, have offered in the most cordial way to receive and instruct these young men without a dollar's compensation. (4) From two to three hundred dollars will be needed to give a student his board and incidental expenses during a first year's schooling in the United States besides the free tuition scholarship he is to receive. (5) To meet the emergencies the association suggests the following plan: In each city or town which has an institution willing to receive one or two of these young men let there be formed a committee who will stand sponsors for the board and incidental expenses of each young man for one year of trial work at school. As soon as such committee informs this association they are ready to receive a student we will allot to them one whom we believe to be a competent and reputable student. (6) Persons who do not care to engage directly in the work and wish to aid, can do so by giving the money direct to the association, and with such gifts express their preference for the institution where they wish the money expended. These gifts should be sent to undersigned who will acknowledge the receipt and furnish any information regarding the work being done to aid these young men. Address, G. K. HARROUN, Secretary and Treasurer, Cuban Education Association, 289 Fourth Avenue, New York.

THE NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION will meet at Los Angeles, Cal., July 11 to 14, 1899. The executive committee desire to announce the following as the railroad rates and ticket conditions for the Los Angeles Convention tendered by the terminal lines—the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway and the Southern Pacific Company, viz.:

*Rate.*—One first-class limited fare, plus \$2 membership fee, for the round trip—this will be \$52 from Missouri River points, with the privilege of diverse routes, going and returning by any direct line.

*Routes.*—Additional charge will be made for return via Shasta Route of \$12.50 for those who reach Los Angeles via El Paso or Deming or Barstow (*i. e.*, via Santa Fé or Southern Pacific, Sunset Routes), and \$17.50 for those reaching Los Angeles via Ogden. This additional charge will return passengers to Houston, Tex., through Ogden, Texline, and Fort Worth, or through Ogden, Purcell, and Fort Worth; to Kansas City or Omaha through Ogden or any direct line, and to St. Paul via any northern transcontinental

route. Return tickets to or through Chicago will be honored from St. Paul as if return was made via Missouri River.

*Dates of sale.*—Tickets will be on sale June 25 to July 8, 1899, inclusive.

*Going limit.*—Passengers must reach Los Angeles not later than July 11, 1899.

*Return limit.*—The limit of the ticket for return is September 4, 1899.

*Stop-over privileges.*—Stop-overs will be allowed going within the transit limit of July 11, and returning within the final limit, September 4, at any and all points west of and including El Paso, Trinidad, Pueblo, Colorado Springs, Denver, Cheyenne, and on the return trips at all points on northern trans-continental lines.

*Side trip.*—A side trip to San Diego may be included in connection with all routes to Los Angeles for an additional rate of \$3.

No deposit of tickets will be required at any stage of the journey.

The committee believe, considering the extent and scenic character of the territory embraced in the trip, the liberal ticket conditions and stop-over privileges enroute and in California, and the extended limit for return, that the rate secured is the most favorable ever granted to any trans-continental convention or to the National Educational Association for any meeting.

The above proposed rates and ticket conditions are subject to the approval of the lines of the Western Passenger Association and of the northern trans-continental lines ; but the committee have assurances of concurrent action by these lines as well as by the lines of connecting passenger associations.